

over desirable the French alliance may be just now; or, perhaps—and this is thought by many not impossible—the Frenchman thinks the *entente cordiale* as a necessary step as when a great parade was made in London.

It is, in fact, hardly possible to exaggerate the general anxiety which is felt in regard to Europe at the present moment. Never since 1793, did the signs of the times seem more ominous, and what, to the English mind, is the most ominous of all, is the fact that the elements exist exactly where the old game of French domination may, perhaps, once more be played. Portugal, for instance, disgraced with the manner in which constitutional government has been paraded, has been regarded in whom it has no confidence, and a key-thing in expectancy, in anything but a desirable state. In Spain the Cortes is suspended *ad infinitum*; the Queen, her consort, and their court, are alike despised and contemned, and everything points to the return of the Bourbon dynasty to the throne, and the Murat party is actively intriguing, and the conduct of the government is but too encouraging. Pavia, whose sufferings have been blazoned to the world by the cable press, and the English mind, the Manchester, the Exchequer in England, has again, even enduring the harshest treatment, and compelled to live on a mere starving pittance. It is understood that M. de Manteuffel, the French ambassador, has returned to his post, but not till he has been disgraced had been excited that will be with difficulty allayed, in consequence of quarantine regulations, compelling parties to take shelter in a place like Naples, so notorious for its known insubstantiality and lack of decency, and the fact that the English mind is too intolerant a nature had to be endured. Since Mr. Hamilton's case is that of Mr. James Carbone, an American citizen, who was permitted, although his Consul guaranteed his good behavior, to leave his country, and to engage in mercantile business, on which alone he came, remained there untroubled. Then, there is M. Baggio, for whom the offices of his embassy have been entirely without avail. M. Baggio is a British Ionian, carrying on his business in the Ionian Islands, and it seems, that while returning from Leghorn, the usual vice was refused him by the Neapolitan Consul. His occupation is, therefore, at an end, and the large capital invested in his business reduced to a mere nominal value. At Rome, where there is a great deal of removing the French army of occupation, a state of mind is known to exist to which a sleeping volcano may be fitly compared. The question is, how will the French be regarded the somewhat singular party they have lately been making. It is known, however, that the strictest regard has been exercised throughout Rome, that the feelings of the inhabitants should never be outraged, the greatest punctuality in all monetary transactions has been observed, and every military and naval duty has been performed with duty of protecting order and tranquillity. It is generally believed, therefore, that the soldiers of France will, on the whole, leave no unpleasant trace behind them. It must be remembered, that they have been in Italy an admirable foil, in the conduct of the Austrians, whose very name in central, not less than in northern Italy, is detested; and as it is impossible that any independent rebellion can ever burst forth in Italy, it is probable that the former good services of Imperial France will be remembered as a set off against her late republican coercion.

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It is not only in Italy that the name of Garibaldi is repeatedly thrown himself without arms among the combatants, was, after the siege, captured and sent to Bologna, where the papal authorities, literally peeled the skin from off the crown of his head, and then, after a short stay, two forefingers of his right hand. That matters of this kind should, after the lapse of five years, suddenly be revived, and found to be interesting, is a sign of the times, and one which, if it is a feeling which, like some under current, may hereafter sensibly affect events to which, for the moment, they may seem to have no relation. If it were not that France, with an army in the highest degree of discipline, and with all the power of civil and military concentrated in one hand, and that hand that of the descendant of him who died at St. Helena, the exile of Europe; if it were not that France thus stood in the midst of tettering ruins, and in the midst of a civil war, and that these could have little or no importance. But that she does so is a great fact, and no political combination she may make prevents serious men from keeping this eyes upon her for which great exertions have been made to resuscitate, is adorned on every representation with all that beauty and toilettes the most ravishing can effect. The majesty of France perpetually honors it with its countenance, *habitués* of the public, and the French people, who are alike desiring and determined to be pleased. But, the truth is undeniable, this once brilliant focus of attraction halts by the way. Norma does not utter a note but to make one sigh for Governor. The actress "Lucia di Lammermoor" is adequately sustained by Mme. Frezzolini. The most liquid higher notes that ever issued from the throat of the most accomplished and accomplished actress, and the most perfect for such utter defectiveness in those middle and lower tones, which are, to a *cantatrice*, as the base to the pyramid. A very effective *debut*, however, has been made by M. Graziari, as a baritone, appearing in the role of the Count of Monte Cristo. M. Gordon, too, is, the undoubtedly charming, but languid. Mario is, of course, always a host; and Albini, with that wondrous organ—but, somehow, the extreme obesity of this last personage, and the French first of the French, and the symptoms of wear and tear, sets the whole longing to the young contralto, Signora Amadei, who has so impressed the London musical circles with her capability of rivaling Albini at her best. So, altogether, the Italian opera is rather dull.

PARIS, Dec. 22, 1853.

The English and French Alliance—Vacillation of England—Lord Palmerston's Resignation—Its Effect in Paris—The Battle of Sinope—Rumors of Battles—Attitude of France—Gen. Piche's Message—Fashion, &c., &c.

It is not easy to describe the very uneasy state of feeling which still continues to prevail in regard to the *bona fide* character of the English alliance. The slowness, the vacillation, the palpable lack of anything like heartiness, exhibited by the English ministry, would have long since roused the mind of France—always sufficiently inflammable—had the state of the press been such as to give free scope to public opinion. The peculiar organization of the English constitution—never at any time well under control on this side of the channel, and at present so diametrically opposed to that of France—exposes it to attacks which alike call in question its resolution, its directness of purpose, and even its good faith. With ministers in France, always responsible to pressure from without, even when they may be supported by a large working parliamentary majority, France feels that the never can be sure that the policy of to-day will be that of to-morrow; and then anxious to enlighten herself beforehand as to the probable character and complexion of this exterior pressure, which may so speedily change the face of interesting events, she is only confounded by what she sees and hears. Indeed, even the English themselves, by the very freedom which is given to every shade of thought, on matters relating to the general interest, are often utterly at sea in forming conclusions, until the meeting of Parliament, in the speech of one or two popular members, has given them a cue. A speech from some member independent of party, in which crude and undigested opinions have been submitted to the crucible of a clear and logical mind, brings up, so to speak, the scattered wisp of the public, and gives them a text, so long as the subject remains in the hands of the public, and the voice is thus heard, and as I have said, before the voice of the parliamentary majority, sooner or later the ministry must respond to it.

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in England. It is evident that the foreign policy is not satisfactory to the public mind; but at this moment, it is by no means easy to say what shape or form the policy will assume. The meeting of Parliament has forced it a valve in the mouth of a Boeckler, a Duncombe, or some such men of their class, it will be difficult to find any twenty men who are agreed upon it. If this be the fact, it is not surprising that the English mind must there must not be in the way of Frenchmen forming anything like a correct estimate. The resignation of Lord Palmerston is just one of those cases which are altogether intelligible to the French mind. No politician, however, will convince it that this resignation is caused by some domestic difference, when all that is most exciting in human affairs is literally thundering at the door. For forty years, it is said, this minister has been the incarnation of the foreign policy of England; his name has sounded like a trumpet throughout the length and breadth of the Continent. Potentates, whose subjects are numbered by tens of millions, have made the condition of their alliance his removal from power, some of his advisers, and by the highest parliamentary authority in England, he has been emphatically declared not to be the minister of Russia, or of Austria, but truly the minister of England, and yet, says every Frenchman with one voice, this man has been the cause of a moment when, forgetting ancient feuds, France has become her ally, in order to resist to the death the arrogance and assumption of these same Powers. The consequence is, that remarks are made which are not only unbecomingly, but also unbecomingly, English faith is too convenient—good only for the existing ministerial arrangement, and liable to be disavowed, by any fresh combination—that high principles are perpetually made subservient to commercial considerations, and that, in the end, the French of attachment, there is something more than tardiness in proving them—that the whole weight of the Eastern question is thrown on France, who, chivalrously standing up for the integrity of the Empire, is to hold up the banner of power with one hand, while with the other she is obliged to feel blind in the dark for England, her slippery ally. Then, again, the present dynasty of France is not without its personal jealousies. It remains to be seen whether the great minister who has just left the English Cabinet was, on a former occasion, dismissed for his prompt recognition of that dynasty after the events of the 24 of December, 1851. It is known that this man has been in constant relations with the House of Orleans, and though probably alive to the fact that "nations have no consciences," it seems more than human not to let this fact help others in the great sum of misgiving which is felt.

There seems little doubt that France heartily desires to "begin the play" with England by her side; whether, before the curtain falls, she may refuse to accept a quarrel with her ancient antagonist, remains to be seen. It is not probable, however, that she will in Italy an admirable foil, in the conduct of the Austrians, whose very name in central, not less than in northern Italy, is detested; and as it is impossible that any independent rebellion can ever burst forth in Italy, it is probable that the former good services of Imperial France will be remembered as a set off against her late republican coercion.

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THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATES.

The entire debt of the State outstanding Nov. 15, 1853, was as follows:

Five per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1857	\$1,000,000 00
Five per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1860	1,000,000 00
Total five per cent stock	\$2,000,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1857	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1860	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1863	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1866	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1869	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1872	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1875	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1878	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1881	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1884	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1887	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1890	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1893	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1896	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1899	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1902	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1905	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1908	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1911	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1914	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1917	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1920	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1923	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1926	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1929	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1932	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1935	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1938	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1941	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1944	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1947	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1950	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1953	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1956	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1959	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1962	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1965	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1968	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1971	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1974	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1977	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1980	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1983	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1986	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1989	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1992	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1995	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 1998	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2001	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2004	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2007	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2010	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2013	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2016	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2019	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2022	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2025	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2028	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2031	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2034	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2037	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2040	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2043	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2046	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2049	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2052	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2055	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2058	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2061	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2064	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2067	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2070	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2073	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2076	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2079	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2082	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2085	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2088	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2091	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2094	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2097	90,000 00
Six per cent stock payable Jan. 1, 2100	90,000 00

Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan of 1842 \$300,000 00 || Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan of 1843 | 300,000 00 |
Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan of 1844	300,000 00
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Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan of 1949	300,000 00
Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan of 1950	300,000 00
Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan of 1951	300,000 00
Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan of 1952	300,000 00
Ohio canal stock, faith and credit bonds, loan of 1953	3